

دُرُوسُ اللُّغَةِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ

Lessons of the Arabic Language

لِغَيْرِ النَّاطِقِينَ بِهَا

For Non-Native Speakers

الجزء الثالث

Book 3

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Annotated Solutions

Lesson 11

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Revision History

[illegible]

Note:

Translations of the Qur'anic ayahs given in this lesson are based on the literal translation of the Arabic words to help promote an understanding of the Holy Qur'an in its original language. For the mainstream translation of the ayahs, please consult the Qur'an translations offered by Saheeh International and others.

(١١) الدرس الحادي عشر

The Eleventh Lesson

رَحَضَ - يَرْحَضُ To rinse

المُدَرِّسُ : الطُّلَّابُ قَلِيلُونَ . أَيْنَ الْآخَرُونَ؟
The Teacher : The students are few . Where are the others ?

علي : عُمرُ غَائِبٌ ، وَحامدٌ عِنْدَ المَدِيرِ ، وَإِسْحَاقُ فِي المِرْحَاضِ ،
Ali : Umar is absent , and Hamid is with the principal , and Ishaq is in the toilet , and Al-Hassan went to the supervisor's room .
وَالْحَسَنُ ذَهَبَ إِلَى غُرْفَةِ المُرَاقِبِ .

عبد الرزاق : وَالزُّبَيْرُ أَخُوهُ مَرِيضٌ ، وَقَدْ اسْتَأْذَنَ المَدِيرَ فِي الذَّهَابِ إِلَى المَسْتَشْفَى .
Abdul Razzaq : And Al-Zubair his brother is sick , and he has already taken permission from the principal for going to the hospital .
زُبَيْرٌ - يَزُبُرُ (زُبَيْرٌ - مُعِينٌ) To be heavy
حَرَتْ تَقَعِيقٌ (already)

المُدَرِّسُ : مَاذَا بِهِ؟
The Teacher : What is with him (What is wrong with him) ?

عبد الرزاق : بِهِ مَغَصٌ .
Abdul Razzaq : He has stomach ache .

(Hamid and Ishaq enter and they (2) sit on their (2) seats).
يَدْخُلُ حَامِدٌ وَإِسْحَاقُ ، وَيَجْلِسَانِ فِي مَقْعَدَيْهِمَا .

المُدَرِّسُ : يَا حَامِدُ ، كَأَنَّكَ تَرِيدُ أَنْ تَقُولَ شَيْئاً . هَلْ لَدَيْكَ سُؤَالٌ؟
The Teacher : O'Hamid , it seems as if you want to say something . Do you have a question ?

حامد : نَعَمْ . أَنَا مَطْلُوبٌ الْآنَ فِي النَّادِي الرِّيَاضِيِّ . أَفَأَذْهَبُ أَمْ أَحْضَرُ الدَّرْسَ؟
Hamid : Yes . I am needed / required at the sports club right now . Shall I go or shall I attend the lesson ?
طَلَبٌ - يَطْلُبُ

المُدَرِّسُ : أَنْ تَحْضَرَ الدَّرْسَ خَيْرٌ لَكَ . يُمَكِّنُكَ الذَّهَابُ إِلَى النَّادِي فِي الفُسْحَةِ .
The Teacher : To stay for the lesson is better for you . It is possible for you to go to the club in the break .
فُسْحٌ - يَفْسُحُ To spread out

(Al-Hassan enters with a box in his hand) مَاذَا فِي العَلْبَةِ يَا حَسَنُ؟
Al-Hassan enters with a box in his hand (It has chalks in it) .

الحسن : فِيهَا طَبَاشِيرٌ .
Al-Hassan : Chalks are in it .

(The supervisor and a new student with him enter and extend both their greetings/salutations).
يَدْخُلُ المُرَاقِبُ وَمَعَهُ طَالِبٌ جَدِيدٌ ، وَيُسَلِّمَانِ

المُرَاقِبُ : هَذَا طَالِبٌ جَدِيدٌ .
The Supervisor : This is a new student .

المبتدأ والخبر

- المُدْرَسُ : أَهْلًا وَسَهْلًا . كَيْفَ حَالُكَ ؟
- JJ : Welcome ! How are you ?
- هُوَ : بِخَيْرٍ ، وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ .
- He : [I am] fine , and thanks to Allah .
- المُدْرَسُ : مَا اسْمُكَ ؟
- JJ : What is your name ?
- هُوَ : مُنِيرٌ . (أَسْمَى) (رَأْسُ الْمَعَالِ) (IV) أَتَارُ - مُنِيرٌ (To fill with light)
- He : [My name is] Munir .
- المُدْرَسُ : أَأَلْمَانِي أَنْتَ ؟
- JJ : Are you a German ?
- مُنِيرٌ : لَا . بَرِيْطَانِيٌّ .
- Munir : No , [I am] a British .
- المُدْرَسُ : أَيْنَ دَرَسْتَ اللُّغَةَ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ يَا مُنِيرُ ؟
- JJ : Where did you study the Arabic language O'Munir ?
- مُنِيرٌ : دَرَسْتُهَا فِي مَدْرَسَةٍ إِسْلَامِيَّةٍ .
- M : I studied it in an Islamic school .
- المُدْرَسُ : أَفِي بَرِيْطَانِيَّةٍ مَدَارِسُ إِسْلَامِيَّةٌ ؟
- JJ : Are there Islamic schools in Britain ?
- مُنِيرٌ : نَعَمْ .
- M : Yes .
- المُدْرَسُ : كَمْ مَدْرَسَةً هُنَاكَ ؟
- JJ : How many schools are there ?
- مُنِيرٌ : لَا أَدْرِي بِالضَّبْطِ . الْمَدَارِسُ كَثِيرَةٌ .
- M : I don't know exactly . The schools are many .

تَمَارِينُ

Exercises

* أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئَلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ : * Answer the following questions :

- (١) أَيْنَ أَرَادَ حَامِدٌ أَنْ يَذْهَبَ؟
- (٢) بِمَاذَا أَتَى الْحَسَنُ مِنْ غُرْفَةِ الْمُرَاقِبِ؟
- (٣) مَا اسْمُ الطَّالِبِ الْجَدِيدِ؟
- (٤) مَنْ أَيْنَ هُوَ؟

See next page





أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئَلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ : _____
Answer the following questions :

(١) أَيْنَ أَرَادَ حَامِدٌ أَنْ يَذْهَبَ؟

(٢) بِمَاذَا أَتَى الْحَسَنُ مِنَ غُرْفَةِ الْمُرَاقِبِ؟

Together means 'To bring'

(٣) مَا اسْمُ الطَّالِبِ الْجَدِيدِ؟

(٤) مِنْ أَيْنَ هُوَ؟

١) Where did Hamid want to go?

١. أَرَادَ حَامِدٌ أَنْ يَذْهَبَ إِلَى النَّادِي الرَّيَاضِيِّ

Hamid wanted to go to the sports club.

2) What did Al-Hassan bring from the Inspector's room?

٢. أَتَى الْحَسَنُ بِالطَّبَاشِيرِ مِنْ غُرْفَةِ الْمُرَاقِبِ

Al-Hassan came with (brought) chalks from the inspector's room.

3) What is the name of the new student?

His name is Munir.

٣. اسْمُهُ مُنِيرٌ

4) Where he is from?

He is from Britain.

٤. هُوَ مِنْ بَرِيطَانِيَّةٍ

المبتدأ والخبر

The Subject and the Predicate

The Subject is the noun that we are talking about, and the Predicate is the news which completes it with (something) useful, e.g.: 'The moon is beautiful'. So in this sentence we want that we talk about the moon, so the word 'the moon' is the subject, and we want to say that it is beautiful, so the word 'beautiful' is the predicate.

المبتدأ هو الاسم الذي نتحدث عنه، والخبر هو الحديث الذي تتم به الفائدة نحو: «القمر جميل». ففي هذه الجملة نريد أن نتحدث عن القمر، فلفظ (القمر) مبتدأ، ونريد أن نقول إنه جميل، فلفظ (جميل) خبر.

The Subject and the Predicate are nominative. المبتدأ والخبر مرفوعان.

From Rules of the Subject

من أحكام المبتدأ :

(1) Types of the Subject

The subject is either an explicit noun or an interpreted verbal noun, e.g.:

أَوَّلٌ - يُؤَوَّلُ To interpret

المبتدأ إما اسم صريح، وإما مصدر مؤول، نحو:

A) Allah is our Lord.

The reading is useful.

The sitting here is prohibited.

We are students.

B) «وَأَنْ تَصُومُوا خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ». «وَأَنْ تَعْفُوا أَقْرَبُ لِلتَّقْوَى».

'And that you fast is better for you'.

'And that you forgive is nearer (est) to piety'.

(2) Definiteness of the Subject and its indefiniteness:

(٢) تعريف المبتدأ وتنكيره :

In origin الأصل في المبتدأ أن يكون معرفة كما في الأمثلة الآتية (المبتدأ تحت خط):

(originally), the subject is definite like in the following examples (the subject, there is a line under it).

A) Muhammad (PBUH) is the messenger of Allah.

(أ) مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ.

All pronouns are definite and mabni

B) I am a teacher.

(ب) أَنَا مُدَرِّسٌ.

C) This is a masjid.

(ج) هَذَا مَسْجِدٌ.

D) الَّذِي يَعْبُدُ غَيْرَ اللَّهِ مُشْرِكٌ. The one who worships other than Allah is a polytheist.

Relative pronoun

E) الْقُرْآنُ كِتَابُ اللَّهِ. The Qur'an is the book of Allah.

Decorated by 'Al'

F) مِفْتَاحُ الْجَنَّةِ الصَّلَاةُ. The key of the paradise is the prayer.

Mud'af to a definite noun.

قَدْ + مُضَارِعٌ
(May be)

And the subject may be indefinite with conditions - some of them are :

وَقَدْ يَكُونُ الْمُبْتَدَأُ نَكْرَةً بِشُرُوطٍ مِنْهَا :

خَبَرٌ كَانَ

شِبْهُ جُمْلَةٍ

Likeness of a sentence (phrase)

A) The Predicate is a phrase (the intention or what is meant by the phrase, the zarf and jar majrur) and it precedes the subject, e.g.:

وَالْمَجْرُورُ، وَأَنْ يَتَقَدَّمَ عَلَى الْمُبْتَدَأِ، نَحْوُ :

1 * عِنْدَنَا سَيَّارَةٌ. هُنَا (سَيَّارَةٌ) مُبْتَدَأٌ، وَالظَّرْفُ (عِنْدَ) خَبَرٌ. We have a car. Here (car) is a subject, and the zarf (عِنْدَ) is a predicate.

2 * لِي أَخٌ. هُنَا (أَخٌ) مُبْتَدَأٌ، وَالْجَارُ وَالْمَجْرُورُ (لِي) خَبَرٌ. I have a brother. Here (brother) is subject and the jar majrur (I have) is predicate.

B) The subject is a (ب) أَنْ يَكُونَ الْمُبْتَدَأُ اسْمٌ اسْتِفْهَامٍ (وَأَسْمَاءُ الْإِسْتِفْهَامِ نَكْرَاتٌ)،

نَحْوُ : noun of interrogation (and the nouns of interrogation are indefinite), e.g.:

1 * مَا بِكَ؟ هُنَا اسْمٌ الْإِسْتِفْهَامِ (مَا) مُبْتَدَأٌ، وَالْجَارُ وَالْمَجْرُورُ (بِكَ) خَبَرٌ. What is with you (What is the problem)? Here the noun of interrogation (مَا) is subject, and the jar and the majrur (بِكَ) is predicate.

2 * مَنْ مَرِيضٌ؟ هُنَا اسْمٌ الْإِسْتِفْهَامِ (مَنْ) مُبْتَدَأٌ، وَ(مَرِيضٌ) خَبَرٌ. Who is sick? Here the noun of interrogation (مَنْ) is subject, and (مَرِيضٌ) is predicate.

3 * كَمْ طَالِبًا فِي الْفَصْلِ؟ هُنَا اسْمٌ الْإِسْتِفْهَامِ (كَمْ) مُبْتَدَأٌ، وَ(فِي الْفَصْلِ) خَبَرٌ. How many students are in the class? Here the noun of interrogation (كَمْ) is subject, and (فِي الْفَصْلِ) is predicate.

(3) تَرْتِيبُ الْمُبْتَدَأِ وَالْخَبَرِ : Arrangement/order of the Subject and the Predicate:

F II
رَتَّبَ - يُرَتِّبُ
To arrange
مُضَدَّرٌ

الأصل أَنْ يَتَقَدَّمَ الْمُبْتَدَأُ عَلَى الْخَبَرِ، نَحْوُ: أَنْتَ مُدَرِّسٌ. وَيَجُوزُ

عَكْسُهُ، نَحْوُ: أَمُدَرِّسٌ أَنْتَ؟. Originally, the subject precedes the predicate, e.g.: You are a teacher. And the opposite of it is permissible, e.g., Are you a teacher?

أَنْتَ مُدَرِّسٌ
مُبْتَدَأٌ خَبَرٌ
أَمُدَرِّسٌ أَنْتَ؟
خَبَرٌ الْإِسْتِفْهَامِ
مُبْتَدَأٌ (مُؤَخَّرٌ) (مُقَدَّمٌ)

The subject cannot be a prepositional phrase

Noun of Interrogation comes in the front (first) and could be M or K.

وَيَجِبُ أَنْ يَتَقَدَّمَ الْمُبْتَدَأُ إِذَا كَانَ اسْمَ اسْتِفْهَامٍ ، نَحْوُ: مَا بَكَ؟
And it is necessary for the subject to precede when it is a noun of interrogation,
e.g.: What is with you? Who is sick? مَنْ مَرِيضٌ؟

وَيَجِبُ أَنْ يَتَقَدَّمَ الْخَبَرُ إِذَا كَانَ اسْمَ اسْتِفْهَامٍ ، نَحْوُ: مَا اسْمُكَ؟
It is necessary for the predicate to precede when it is noun of interrogation, e.g.,
What is your name? How are you? كَيْفَ حَالُكَ؟

(4) حَذْفُ الْمُبْتَدَأِ : _____ to come first

يَجُوزُ حَذْفُ الْمُبْتَدَأِ إِذَا عَلِمَ . تَقُولُ لِلْسَّائِلِ عَنْ اسْمِكَ :
Omission of the subject is permissible when it is known. You say to the
person asking about your name: Hamid, i.e., My name is Hamid.
حَامِدٌ . أَيُّ : اسْمِي حَامِدٌ .

Among Rules of the Predicate : مِنْ أَحْكَامِ الْخَبَرِ :

(1) أنواعُ الخبرِ : _____
(1) Types of the predicate :

الْخَبَرُ إمَّا مُفْرَدٌ (أَيُّ لَيْسَ جُمْلَةً) ، وَإِمَّا جُمْلَةً ، وَإِمَّا شِبْهَ جُمْلَةٍ .
The predicate is either a single word (i.e., it is not a sentence), or a sentence, or a phrase.

A) So the single word predicate, e.g.: الْمُؤْمِنُ مِرْآةُ الْمُؤْمِنِ .
The believer is the mirror of the believer.

B) And the sentence predicate, e.g.: (ب) وَالْخَبَرُ الْجُمْلَةُ نَحْوُ :

1 * الْمَدِيرُ مَا اسْمُهُ؟ الْجُمْلَةُ الْأَسْمِيَّةُ (مَا اسْمُهُ) خَبَرٌ، وَهِيَ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ .
The principal, what is his name? The nominal sentence (what is his name) is predicate,
and it is in place of being nominative (مَرْفُوعٌ).

2 * وَاللَّهُ خَلَقَكُمْ . الْجُمْلَةُ الْفِعْلِيَّةُ (خَلَقَكُمْ) خَبَرٌ، وَهِيَ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ .
And Allah, He created you. The verbal sentence (He created you) is predicate,
and it is in the place of being nominative (مَرْفُوعٌ).

C) And the phrase predicate, e.g.: (ج) وَالْخَبَرُ شِبْهَ الْجُمْلَةِ نَحْوُ :

1 * الْجَنَّةُ تَحْتَ أَقْدَامِ الْأُمَّهَاتِ . الظَّرْفُ (تَحْتَ) خَبَرٌ. وَهُوَ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ .
The Paradise is under the feet of the mothers. The zarf (under) is predicate. And it is

مَنْصُوبٌ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ . (مَرْفُوعٌ) in the place of being nominative (مَنْصُوبٌ) accusative .

2 * الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ . الْجَارُّ وَالْمَجْرُورُ (لِلَّهِ) خَبَرٌ . وَهُوَ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ .
to Allah . The preposition and the genitive (for Allah) is predicate .

رَفْعٍ . (مَنْصُوبٌ - يُطَابِقُ مَنَاءَةً) F III
And it is in the place of being nominative (مَرْفُوعٌ) .

(٢) مُطَابَقَتُهُ لِلْمُبْتَدَأِ : (٢) It's (predicate's) conformity/agreement with the subject :

يُطَابِقُ الْخَبَرَ الْمُبْتَدَأُ فِي : The predicate agrees with the subject in :

A) In the singular ,
and the dual and the plural , e.g. : The teacher is standing .
And the students are sitting . The two doors of the class are closed and its two windows are open .
(أ) الْإِفْرَادِ وَالشَّيْءِ وَالْجَمْعِ ، نَحْوُ : الْمُدْرَسُ وَقِفْ . وَالطُّلَّابُ جَالِسُونَ . بَابَا الْفَصْلِ مُغْلَقَانِ ، وَنَافِذَتَاهُ مَفْتُوحَتَانِ .

B) In masculinity and femininity , e.g. : Hamid is an engineer , and his wife is a female doctor and their two sons are merchants and their two daughters are female teachers .
(ب) فِي التَّذْكِيرِ وَالتَّأْنِيثِ ، نَحْوُ : حَامِدٌ مُهَنْدِسٌ ، وَزَوْجَتُهُ طَبِيبَةٌ ، وَأَبْنَاهُمَا تَاجِرَانِ ، وَبَنَاتُهُمَا مُدْرِسَتَانِ .

تَمَارِينُ Exercises

1- اجْعَلْ كُلَّ اسْمٍ مِمَّا يَأْتِي مُبْتَدَأً : 1- Make every noun which follows, into a Subject

أَحْمَدُ . أَحْمَدُ وَأَخُوهُ . الْمُسْلِمُونَ . السَّيَّارَةُ . مَنَارَتَا الْمَسْجِدِ . الطُّلَّابَاتُ . قَلَمٌ .
الْكِتَابُ . مَا . مَنْ .

2- اجْعَلْ كُلَّ اسْمٍ مِمَّا يَأْتِي خَبَرًا : 2- Make every noun which follows, into a predicate .

مَفْتُوحَتَانِ . مُغْلَقَتَانِ . جَمِيلَةٌ . نَاجِحُونَ . مُتَحَجِّبَاتٌ . كَيْفَ . أَيْنَ . مَا . مَنْ .
مَتَى . عِنْدَ . فَوْقَ .

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١ - اَجْعَلْ كُلَّ اسْمٍ مَّا يَأْتِي مُبْتَدَأً : *Make every noun which follows, into a subject*
 أَحْمَدُ . أَحْمَدُ وَأَخُوهُ . الْمُسْلِمُونَ . السَّيَّارَةُ . مَنَارَتَا الْمَسْجِدِ . الطَّالِبَاتُ . قَلَمٌ .
 الْكُتُبُ . مَا . مَنْ .

١. أَحْمَدُ ذَكِيٌّ . 1. Ahmad is intelligent .
٢. أَحْمَدُ وَأَخُوهُ مُجْتَهِدَانِ . 2. Ahmad and his brother are hardworking .
٣. الْمُسْلِمُونَ يُصَلُّونَ . 3. The muslims pray / are praying .
٤. السَّيَّارَةُ جَمِيلَةٌ . 4. The car is beautiful .
٥. مَنَارَتَا الْمَسْجِدِ عَالِيَتَانِ . 5. The two minarets of the masjid are high / elevated .
٦. الطَّالِبَاتُ عِنْدَ الْمُدِيرَةِ . 6. The students (f) are with the principal (f) .
٧. قَلَمٌ مَاجِدٍ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ . 7. Majid's pen is on the desk .
٨. الْكُتُبُ مُفِيدَةٌ . 8. The books are useful / beneficial .
٩. مَا بِكَ ؟ 9. What is with you or what's the problem ?
١٠. مَنْ مَرِيضٌ ؟ 10. Who is sick ?

٢ - اجْعَلْ كُلَّ اسْمٍ مَّا يَأْتِي خَبَرًا : _____
 مَفْتُوحَتَانِ . مُغْلَقَتَانِ . جَمِيلَةٌ . نَاجِحُونَ . مُتَحَجِّبَاتٌ . كَيْفَ . أَيْنَ . مَا . مَنْ .
 مَتَى . عِنْدَ . فَوْقَ .

1. The two windows are open. النَّافِذَتَانِ مَفْتُوحَتَانِ .
2. The two windows of the class are closed. نَافِذَتَا الْفَصْلِ ^(ن) مُغْلَقَتَانِ .
3. The car is beautiful. السَّيَّارَةُ جَمِيلَةٌ .
4. My colleagues are successful. زُمَلَائِي نَاجِحُونَ .
5. The students (f) are hijab wearing. الطَّالِبَاتُ مُتَحَجِّبَاتٌ .
6. How are you ? كَيْفَ حَالُكَ ؟
7. Where is your home ? أَيْنَ بَيْتُكَ ؟
8. What is your name ? مَا اسْمُكَ ؟
9. Who are you ? مَنْ أَنْتَ ؟
10. When is your travel ? مَتَى سَفَرُكَ ؟
11. The teacher is with the principal. الْمُدْرِسُ عِنْدَ الْمُدِيرِ .
12. The airplane is above the clouds. الطَّائِرَةُ فَوْقَ السَّحَابِ .

- 3- Make word (the teacher) a subject in the five sentences with predicate being:

٣ - اجْعَلْ لَفْظَ (المُدْرَسِ) مُبْتَدَأً فِي خَمْسِ جُمَلٍ عَلَى أَنْ يَكُونَ الْخَبَرُ :
 مفرداً في الأولى. المَدْرَسُ جَدِيدٌ. Singular in the first
 وظرفاً في الثانية. المَدْرَسُ عِنْدَ المَدِيرِ. And zarf in the second
 وجاراً ومجروراً في الثالثة. المَدْرَسُ فِي الفَصْلِ. And jar majrur in the third
 وجملة فعلية في الرابعة. المَدْرَسُ دَخَلَ الفَصْلَ. And verbal sentence in the fourth
 وجملة اسمية في الخامسة. المَدْرَسُ صَوْتُهُ جَمِيلٌ. And nominal sentence in the fifth.

- 4- Give three sentence, the predicate in each one is zarf.

- 5- Give three sentence, the predicate in each one is jar and majrur.

- 6- Make every noun which follows a subject, with predicate as a nominal sentence and take help with the nouns that are between the brackets for the formation of the predicate:

١. أَحْمَدُ (أَخُوهُ) أَحْمَدُ أَخُوهُ مَرِيضٌ. 1. Ahmad, his brother is sick.
٢. سَيَّارَتُكَ (لَوْنُهَا) سَيَّارَتُكَ لَوْنُهَا أَخْضَرٌ. 2. Your car, its colour is green.
٣. الْكُتُبُ الْأَجْنِبِيَّةُ (ثَمَنُهَا) الْكُتُبُ الْأَجْنِبِيَّةُ ثَمَنُهَا غَالٍ. 3. The foreign books, their price is expensive.
٤. الطَّالِبُ الْجَدِيدُ (أَسْمُهُ) الطَّالِبُ الْجَدِيدُ أَسْمُهُ أَحْمَدُ. 4. The new student, his name is Ahmad.
٥. اللَّهُ (فَضْلُهُ) اللَّهُ فَضْلُهُ عَظِيمٌ. 5. Allah, His bounty is great.

- 7- Extract from the lesson examples of the nominal sentences where subject has been omitted.

- 8- Extract what in the subjects and the predicates, and assign type to every predicate as the following example:

* مَبْتَدَأٌ
 Alif changes to waw because of dammah

الْجُمْلَةُ الْمُبْتَدَأُ الْخَبَرُ نَوْعُهُ : مُفْرَدٌ / جُمْلَةٌ / شِبْهَ جُمْلَةٍ.

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٤ - هَاتِ ثَلَاثَ جُمْلٍ خَبَرُ كُلِّ وَاحِدَةٍ مِنْهَا ظَرْفٌ. Give three sentence, the Predicate in each one is zarf.

- ١) السَّيَّارَةُ تَحْتَ الشَّجَرَةِ. 1, The car is under the tree
- ٢) الطَّالِبُ عِنْدَ الْمُدِيرِ. 2, The student is with the principal.
- ٣) السَّمَاءُ فَوْقَنَا. 3, The sky is above us.

٥ - هَاتِ ثَلَاثَ جُمْلٍ خَبَرُ كُلِّ وَاحِدَةٍ مِنْهَا جَارٌ وَمَجْرُورٌ. Give three sentence, the Predicate in each one is jar majrur.

- ١) الطَّعَامُ فِي الثَّلَاجَةِ. 1, The food is in the refrigerator.
- ٢) الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ. 2, The deeds are based on the intentions.
- ٣) الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ. 3, All praise is for Allah.

٧ - اسْتَخْرِجْ مِنَ الدَّرْسِ أَمْثَلَةً لِلْجُمْلَةِ الْاسْمِيَّةِ حُذِفَ مُبْتَدَأُهَا. Extract from the lesson examples of the nominal sentences where Subject has been omitted.

- ١) بَخِيرٌ: تَقْدِيرُهُ: [أَنَا] بَخِيرٌ. 1, Fine : Its estimation is : [I am] fine.
- ٢) مُنِيرٌ: تَقْدِيرُهُ: [أَسْمِي] مُنِيرٌ. 2, Munir : Its estimation is : [My name is] Munir.
- ٣) بَرِيطَانِيٌّ: تَقْدِيرُهُ: [أَنَا] بَرِيطَانِيٌّ. 3, British : Its estimation is : [I am] British.

٨ - اِسْتَخْرِجْ مَا فِي الدَّرْسِ مِنَ الْمُبْتَدَأَاتِ وَالْأَخْبَارِ، وَعَيْنِ نَوْعِ كُلِّ خَبَرٍ عَلَى النَّحْوِ
 this lesson is from the subjects and the Predicates , and assign type to every
 Predicate as the following example : الآتِي :

	Its type	The Predicate	The Subject	The Sentence
	نَوْعُهُ	الْخَبَرُ	الْمُبْتَدَأُ	الْجُمْلَةُ
Singular	مُفْرَدٌ	قَلِيلُونَ	الطُّلَابُ	الطُّلَابُ قَلِيلُونَ.
	مُفْرَدٌ	أَيْنَ	الْآخَرُونَ	أَيْنَ الْآخَرُونَ ؟
	مُفْرَدٌ	غَائِبٌ	عَمْرٌ	عَمْرٌ غَائِبٌ.
Prepositional Phrase (zarf)	شِبْهُ جُمْلَةٍ (ظَرْفٌ)	عِنْدَ	حَامِدٌ	حَامِدٌ عِنْدَ الْمُدِيرِ.
Prepositional Phrase (jar and majrur)	شِبْهُ جُمْلَةٍ (جَارٌ وَمَجْرُورٌ)	فِي الْمَرْحَاضِ	إِسْحَاقُ	إِسْحَاقُ فِي الْمَرْحَاضِ.
Verbal sentence	جُمْلَةٌ فِعْلِيَّةٌ	ذَهَبَ إِلَى غُرْفَةِ الْمُرَاقِبِ	الْحَسَنُ	الْحَسَنُ ذَهَبَ إِلَى غُرْفَةِ الْمُرَاقِبِ.
Nominal sentence	جُمْلَةٌ اِسْمِيَّةٌ	أَخُوهُ مَرِيضٌ	الزُّبَيْرُ	الزُّبَيْرُ أَخُوهُ مَرِيضٌ.
Prepositional Phrase (jar and majrur)	شِبْهُ جُمْلَةٍ (جَارٌ وَمَجْرُورٌ)	بِهِ	مَاذَا	مَاذَا بِهِ ؟
	شِبْهُ جُمْلَةٍ (جَارٌ وَمَجْرُورٌ)	بِهِ	مَغْصٌ	بِهِ مَغْصٌ.
Prepositional Phrase (zarf)	شِبْهُ جُمْلَةٍ (ظَرْفٌ)	لَدِي	سُؤَالٌ	هَلْ لَدَيْكَ سُؤَالٌ ؟
Singular	مُفْرَدٌ	مَطْلُوبٌ	أَنَا	أَنَا مَطْلُوبٌ.
	مُفْرَدٌ	خَيْرٌ	أَنْ تَحْضُرَ	أَنْ تَحْضُرَ الدَّرْسَ خَيْرٌ لَكَ
	شِبْهُ جُمْلَةٍ (جَارٌ وَمَجْرُورٌ)	يَدٍ	عُلْبَةٌ	يَدِهِ عُلْبَةٌ.
Prepositional Phrase (jar and majrur)	شِبْهُ جُمْلَةٍ (جَارٌ وَمَجْرُورٌ)	فِي الْعُلْبَةِ	مَاذَا	مَاذَا فِي الْعُلْبَةِ ؟
	شِبْهُ جُمْلَةٍ (جَارٌ وَمَجْرُورٌ)	فِيهَا	طَبَاشِيرٌ	فِيهَا طَبَاشِيرٌ.

	Its type	The Predicate	The Subject	The Sentence
	نَوْعُهُ	الْخَبَرُ	الْمُبْتَدَأُ	الْجُمْلَةُ
Prepositional Phrase (zarf)	شِبْهُ جُمْلَةٍ (ظَرْفٌ)	مَعَ	طَالِبٌ	مَعَهُ طَالِبٌ جَدِيدٌ.
	مُفْرَدٌ	طَالِبٌ	هَذَا	هَذَا طَالِبٌ جَدِيدٌ.
	مُفْرَدٌ	كَيْفَ	حَالٌ	كَيْفَ حَالُكَ.
	مُفْرَدٌ	مَا	إِسْمٌ	مَا أَسْمُكَ ؟
	مُفْرَدٌ	مُنِيرٌ	مَحْذُوفٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ «إِسْمِي» ①	مُنِيرٌ
	مُفْرَدٌ	أَلْمَانِيٌّ	أَنْتَ	أَلْمَانِيٌّ أَنْتَ ؟
	مُفْرَدٌ	بَرِيطَانِيٌّ	مَحْذُوفٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ «أَنَا» ②	بَرِيطَانِيٌّ
Prepositional Phrase (jar and majrur)	شِبْهُ جُمْلَةٍ (جَارٌ وَمَجْرُورٌ)	فِي بَرِيطَانِيَّةٍ	مَدَارِسُ	أَفِي بَرِيطَانِيَّةٍ مَدَارِسُ إِسْلَامِيَّةٌ ؟
Prepositional Phrase (zarf)	شِبْهُ جُمْلَةٍ (ظَرْفٌ)	هُنَاكَ	كَمْ	كَمْ مَدْرَسَةٌ هُنَاكَ ؟
Singular	مُفْرَدٌ	كَثِيرَةٌ	الْمَدَارِسُ	الْمَدَارِسُ كَثِيرَةٌ
	شِبْهُ جُمْلَةٍ (جَارٌ وَمَجْرُورٌ)	بِخَيْرٍ	مَحْذُوفٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ «أَنَا» ②	بِخَيْرٍ
	شِبْهُ جُمْلَةٍ (جَارٌ وَمَجْرُورٌ)	لِلَّهِ	الْحَمْدُ	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

① Omitted in estimation of 'my name'.

② Omitted in estimation of 'I'.

بَعْضُ أَحْوَالِ الْمُبْتَدَأِ وَالْخَبَرِ

Some states of the subject and the Predicate.

(١) أَحْوَالُ الْمُبْتَدَأِ (١) States of the Subject

Reason of its coming first or coming late	سَبَبُ تَقَدُّمِهِ أَوْ تَأَخُّرِهِ	مُقَدَّمٌ / مُؤَخَّرٌ	مَعْرِفَةٌ / نَكْرَةٌ	الْمُبْتَدَأُ	The subject
1, It is the original.	كَانَ - يَكُونُ - كَوْنٌ	هُوَ الْأَصْلُ	مَعْرِفَةٌ	مُقَدَّمٌ	(١) اللَّهُ غَفُورٌ. Allah is forgiving.
2, It is permissible.	حَالٌ	هَذَا جَائِزٌ	مَعْرِفَةٌ	مُؤَخَّرٌ	(٢) عَجِيبٌ كَلَامُهُ. His speech is strange.
3, Because the subject is indefinite and the predicate is a phrase	لِكُونِ الْمُبْتَدَأِ نَكْرَةً وَالْخَبَرِ شِبْهَ جُمْلَةٍ	لِكُونِ الْمُبْتَدَأِ نَكْرَةً وَالْخَبَرِ شِبْهَ جُمْلَةٍ	نَكْرَةٌ	مُؤَخَّرٌ	(٣) عِنْدَكَ سَيَّارَةٌ. You have a car.
5, Because the subject is noun of interrogation.	* لِكُونِ الْمُبْتَدَأِ اسْمَ اسْتِفْهَامٍ	لِكُونِ الْمُبْتَدَأِ اسْمَ اسْتِفْهَامٍ	نَكْرَةٌ	مُقَدَّمٌ	(٤) أَفِي اللَّهِ شَكٌّ؟ Is there a doubt about Allah.
7, It is the original (order).	لِكُونِ الْخَبَرِ اسْمَ اسْتِفْهَامٍ	لِكُونِ الْخَبَرِ اسْمَ اسْتِفْهَامٍ	مَعْرِفَةٌ	مُؤَخَّرٌ	(٥) مَنْ غَائِبٌ؟ Who is absent?
	هُوَ الْأَصْلُ	هُوَ الْأَصْلُ	مَعْرِفَةٌ	مُقَدَّمٌ	(٦) مَنْ أَنْتَ؟ Who are you?
					(٧) وَأَنْ تَصُومُوا خَيْرٌ لَكُمْ. And that you fast is better for you.
					لِأَنَّ التَّقْدِيرَ 'صِيَامُكُمْ' Because it is in the place of 'your fasting'



كُلُّ أَسْمَاءِ الْإِسْتِفْهَامِ نَكْرَةٌ

All nouns of interrogation are indefinite

(٢) أحوال الخبر (2) States of the Predicate

نوعه : مفرد / جملة / شبه جملة /
a sentence /
a prepositional sentence

- 1, Single word مفرد
- 2, Adverbial phrase (zarf) شبه جملة (ظرف)
- 3, Prepositional phrase (jarr and majrur) شبه جملة (الجار والمجرور)
- 4, Nominal sentence جملة اسمية
- 5, Verbal sentence جملة فعلية

*
جَبَّ - يَجُبُّ = مَحَا - يَمْحُو
To erase

الخبر The Predicate

- (١) الَّذِينَ يُسَرُّ.
- (٢) الْمُدْرَسُ عِنْدَ الْمَدِيرِ.
- (٣) الطُّلَابُ فِي الْمَلْعَبِ.
- (٤) النِّيَّةُ مَحَلُّهَا الْقَلْبُ.
- (٥) الْإِسْلَامُ يَجُبُّ مَا كَانَ قَبْلَهُ.*

- 1) The religion is easy.
- 2) The teacher is with the principal.
- 3) The students are in the playground.
- 4) The intention, its place is in the heart.
- 5) The Islam erases what was (done) before it (bad deeds).

The Status/Order of **Mubtada** vs **Khabar**

سَبَبُ التَّقْدِيمِ أَوْ التَّأْخِيرِ <i>Reason of Before or After</i>	مُقَدَّمٌ أَوْ مُؤَخَّرٌ <i>Before or After</i>	مَعْرِفَةٌ أَوْ نَكِيرَةٌ <i>Definite or Indefinite</i>	جُمْلَةٌ اِسْمِيَّةٌ <i>Nominal Sentence</i>	#
Original order	Before the khabar	Definite	اللَّهُ غَفُورٌ	1
Original order	Before the khabar	Definite	كَلَامُهُ عَجِيبٌ	2
Optional order	After the khabar	Definite	عَجِيبٌ كَلَامُهُ	3
Sentence starting with 'shibhu jumla' khabar	After the khabar	Indefinite	عِنْدَكَ سَيَّارَةٌ	4
Particle of Interrogation with indefinite mubtada	Before the khabar	Indefinite	أَرَجُلٌ فِي الْبَيْتِ؟	5
Noun of Interrogation is indefinite mubtada	Before the khabar	Indefinite	مَنْ مَرِيضٌ؟	6
Noun of Interrogation is indefinite khabar	After the khabar	Definite	مَنْ أَنْتَ؟	7
Original order	Before the khabar	Definite, because it represents صِيَانُكُمْ	وَأَنْ تَصُومُوا خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ	8

The New Words الْكَلِمَاتُ الْجَدِيدَةُ

النَّادِي الرِّيَاضِي Sports club

عَلَّبَ يُعَلِّبُ تَعْلِيْبًا (II) To can, to tin, preserve

(جَمْعُ) عُلْبٍ box, tin can عُلْبَةٌ

طَبَاشِيرُ Chalk

بِالضَّبْطِ Exactly

أَشْرَكَ يُشْرِكُ إِشْرَاكًا (IV) To make partner

(إِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) مُشْرِكٌ Polytheist

شَكَ يَشْكُ شَكًّا (a-u) To doubt, to pierce, to prick, to stab

شَكٌّ Doubt

نَوَى يَنْوِي نِيَّةً (a-i) To intend, to propose or plan

مَحَلٌّ Place, location

يَسِرَ يَيْسِرُ يُسِّرًا (i-a) To be easy

يُسْرٌ Ease

طَابَقَ يُطَابِقُ طِبَاقًا (III) To cause to coincide, to correlate

مُطَابَقَةٌ Agreement

عَجِبَ يَعْجَبُ عَجَبًا (i-a) To wonder, to be astonished, to marvel

عَجِيبٌ Wonderful, strange, amazing

جَبَّ يَجُبُّ جَبًّا (a-u) To remove, to cut off, to erase

أَسْتَأْذِنُ يَسْتَأْذِنُ إِسْتِأْذَانًا (X) To seek permission

تَحَدَّثَ يَتَحَدَّثُ تَحَدُّثًا (V) To talk, to converse

أَفَادَ يُفِيدُ إِفَادَةً (IV) To help, to benefit, to avail, to be of use

فَائِدَةٌ Utility, benefit, advantage, gain

تَحَجَّبَ يَتَحَجَّبُ تَحَجُّبًا (V) To hide, to veil, to flee from someone

(جَمْعُ) مُتَحَجِّبَاتٍ ، (إِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) مُتَحَجِّبٌ

مَعَصٌ Stomach pain

الْفُسْحَةُ Break

صَرِيحٌ Clear

الصفحة الأخيرة من هذا الملف
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